



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

III. *Singularia quædam in Cadavere calculoso dissecto reperta, ab Abrahamo Vater, M. D. Pr. Anat. Wittemb. R.S.S.*

JUvenis studiosus per duos annos Dysuria frequenti laborans, per illud tempus ultra quinquaginta calculos excrevit; quorum plerique sine insigni dolore inter mingendum secesserunt; quidam tamen eorum reliquis majores, pisorum majorum vel phaseolorum magnitudinem habentes, in urethra substiterunt, ac manu chirurgi comminuti aut sectione extracti fuerunt. Incidit hic sensim in Marasum totius corporis, ac urgente tussi sicca & Asthmate, accedente insuper tumore pedum œdematoso, tandem pridie ante mortem, lecto affixus, animam Creatori reddidit. Ad sectionem corporis defuncti accedentes, aperto Thorace, pulmonem cum pericardio, diaphragmate & costis, hinc inde concretum, ac in dextro præprimis latere scirrhosum invenimus, in utroque præterea ventriculo cordis, Polypos insignes, qui truncos vasorum occupaverant. & proculdubio Asthmatis atque insequentis suffocationis, mortisque subitanæ præcipua causa fuerunt.

In abdomine hepar & lien nullo manifesto vitio laborabant; intestinum autem ileon sugillatum erat, & colon in toto suo ambitu, à dextro inde latere, ubi hepatis accumbit, una cum recto, ita constrictum & contractum apparebat, ut vix digiti crassitiem æquaret, nullamque ferè cavitatem interiùs monstraret.

Tandem vias urinarias, utpote officinam tot calculorum visitantes, in renibus atque ureteribus nihil præternaturalis invenimus, in vesica verò tres calculos,
pha-

phafeolorum magnitudinem habentes, eos tamen non liberos, sed membrana valida involutos, ac lateri anteriori prope sphincterem adhaerentesprehendimus, quos in rei memoriam una cum eorum involucro asservo. Unde hæc membrana calculos involvens originem trahat, explicatu difficillimum mihi videtur; quamobrem hac data occasione, statu per ureterem utrumque immisso, inquisivi, an illa (*viz* membrana) cum ureteribus communicet; & utrum sit ipsa membrana Vesicæ interior, à calculis in ureteribus, inter substantiam Vesicæ incedentibus, una cum uretere, vel hoc rupto, extensa: nihil tamen detegere potui. Hos tamen calculos Dysuriæ non tantum continuæ, sed etiam propter irritationem perpetuam, constrictionis præternaturalis intestini coli atque recti extitisse, rationi conveniens videtur.

